EXHIBIT F

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ever took as to whether you should apply Heaton norms or not.
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    The individual neutral physicians were exercising their own
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    professional judgment as to how to do the test scoring.
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             THE COURT: Is it accurate though that the Heaton
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    norms also include factors that are, on their own, disallowed
    by DOL, that has been interpreted to be disallowed?
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             MR. JACOB: So I was the solicitor in the Labor
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    Department, and I am not aware of any instance in which the
    Labor Department has said that you're not allowed to make
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    standardized adjustments based on --
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             THE COURT: I guess what I'm asking is, like, is it
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    correct that it has been incorporated into the statute that
    issues or factors such as race should not be considered?
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             MR. JACOB:
                         So it's a more complex answer than that.
             THE COURT: I'm sure.
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             MR. JACOB: So you should obviously not consider race
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    in determining whether a human being is disabled --
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             THE COURT:
                         Right.
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             MR. JACOB: -- well, I would have determined that you
    were disabled but because you are Caucasian I'm going to say
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    you are not. That would obviously be improper and prohibited
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    by the rules. I don't think that there's anything in the rules
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    that say that demographic adjustments are not permitted.
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    one of the key --
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             THE COURT: Because they're considered predictive in
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determining whether somebody has a T&P?

MR. JACOB: And often -- yes, Your Honor. And often in a way that's designed to just bring things down as much as possible to the level of the individual in front of you and to take into account factors that they had standardized information they could take into place.

But I think the key point here is, the plan did, in the middle of 2021, when they became aware that this practice existed, issue a directive that hence forward, without regard to whether Heaton norms have merit or not, we just don't want to deal with this issue being raised by people and anybody thinking that we're doing anything --

THE COURT: Yeah, it's not a good look.

MR. JACOB: Yeah, so they stopped it at that point. And they issued a directive. And they don't present a single instance of a neutral physician who after the middle of 2021, when that directive was answered, acting inconsistent with the plan.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JACOB: Nor do they point to any plan term that would have been inconsistent for a neutral physician to exercise their best professional judgment prior to that point in time in deciding whether to use --

THE COURT: Okay, got it.

MR. JACOB: So, again, it is not an example of an

inconsistency of application. And those are all eight of their examples.

So when the court asked me, you know, isn't this -- you know, shouldn't narrow tailoring apply in a case like this --

THE COURT: Well, what I was asking you is how would that occur in a case like this. And I understand your explanation for why you really couldn't answer that question directly.

MR. JACOB: Yes, Your Honor. And I do think any one of these individual plaintiffs -- what they've tried to do here is, this is a sweeping motion that asks for all 20,000 records, everything from middle of 2018 to -- give us all 20,000 of those, which of course is going to necessitate then the court evaluating, every claim that they make based on this set of 20,000 records is going to be something that is a contested issue before the court. And we will be here for 20 years going through 20,000 documents to figure out, is this one actually inconsistent with this one, et cetera, because none of this is targeted. If they have specific targeted complaints -- and, again, I wanted to walk the court through the ones that they purport to present as targeted claims --

THE COURT: I'm here.

MR. JACOB: -- none of which I think would warrant doing any kind of targeted discovery because they don't point to an alleged inconsistent application of a plan term that has

any basis, particularly where they've got 1,500 records to draw that from.

So let me walk through the rest of their *Booth* factor allegations. Actually, I pointed the court to page 16 where they say: Here are the things that we need in order to assess bias. I've covered the third one there, which is the alleged pattern or practice in decision letters and how that's not going to be held.

The next one they say: We need the dates of other claimants' physician evaluations. That's all in the claims data.

The next one, number five, they say: We need the plan physicians' alleged relevant specialties and expertise. All in the claims data.

The next one, number six, they say: Whether defendants disregarded evidence in favor of plan-selected physicians' opinions. That, again, they've got 1,500 examples out there, if they want to come to the court -- in fact, in every single one of these -- and the court can see this in the three MSJs that have been filed -- every single time the allegation is going to be, hey, I had other evidence here that you disregarded. And the court is going to have to make a determination on every one of those under an abuse of discretion standard, did the board make, you know, abuse its discretion in accepting these neutral physician reports as